



A ESTRATÉGIA SAÚDE DA FAMÍLIA NO BRASIL

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VALORES DE UM SISTEMA DE SAÚDE

- QUALIDADE
 - adequação de recursos, disponibilidade de serviços, desempenho clínico e resultados de saúde.
- EQUIDADE
- RELEVÂNCIA
- CUSTO-EFETIVIDADE

OBJETIVOS DE UM SISTEMA DE SAÚDE

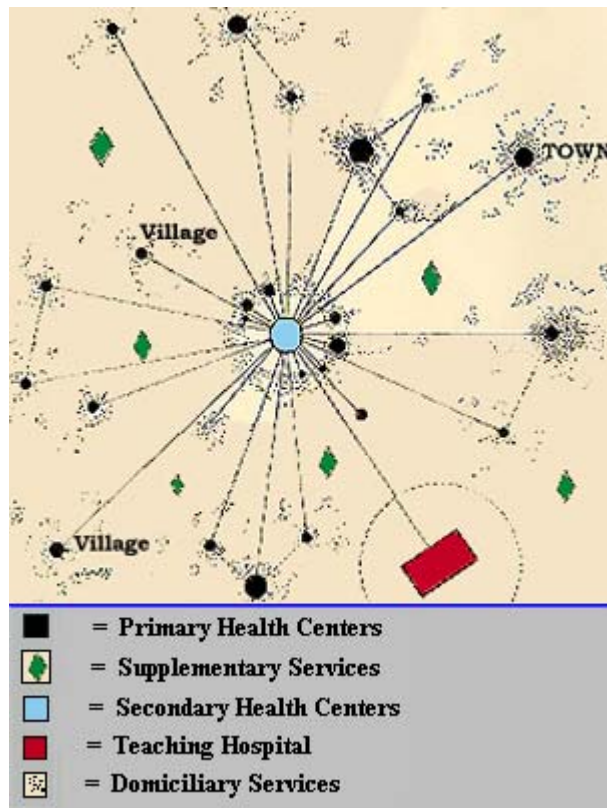
- Obtenção de níveis ótimos de saúde e das menores diferenças possíveis no estado de saúde entre indivíduos e grupos

“Sistemas de Saúde que estabelecem um equilíbrio entre ações preventivas e curativas, abordam problemas de saúde prevalentes em localidades específicas e disponibilizam as terapias mais custo-efetivas tem mais chances de ***reduzir as iniquidades de saúde.***”

Starfield, B. Primary care: balancing health needs, services, and technology. 1998.

HISTÓRICO

Atenção Primária à Saúde (APS):
de Dawson (1920) à Alma - Ata (1978)...e hoje?

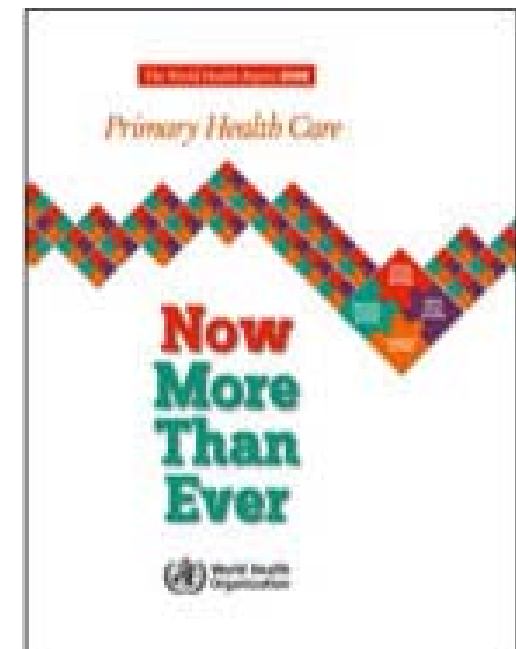


Pós Alma-Ata

- Anos 80 – Sistemas de Saúde Orientados à APS
 - Canadá, Cuba, Portugal, Espanha e outros
- 20 anos após (1998) - Almaty
- 30 anos após (2008) – Relatório OMS

The World Health Report 2008 - primary Health Care (Now More Than Ever)

<http://www.who.int/whr/2008/en/>



CONTEXTO DOS SISTEMAS DE SAÚDE NO SÉCULO XXI

- CARGA DE DOENÇA
- MUDANÇA NOS PADRÕES DAS DOENÇAS
- CRESCIMENTO POPULACIONAL
- ENVELHECIMENTO DA POPULAÇÃO
 - Multiborbidade
- GLOBALIZAÇÃO

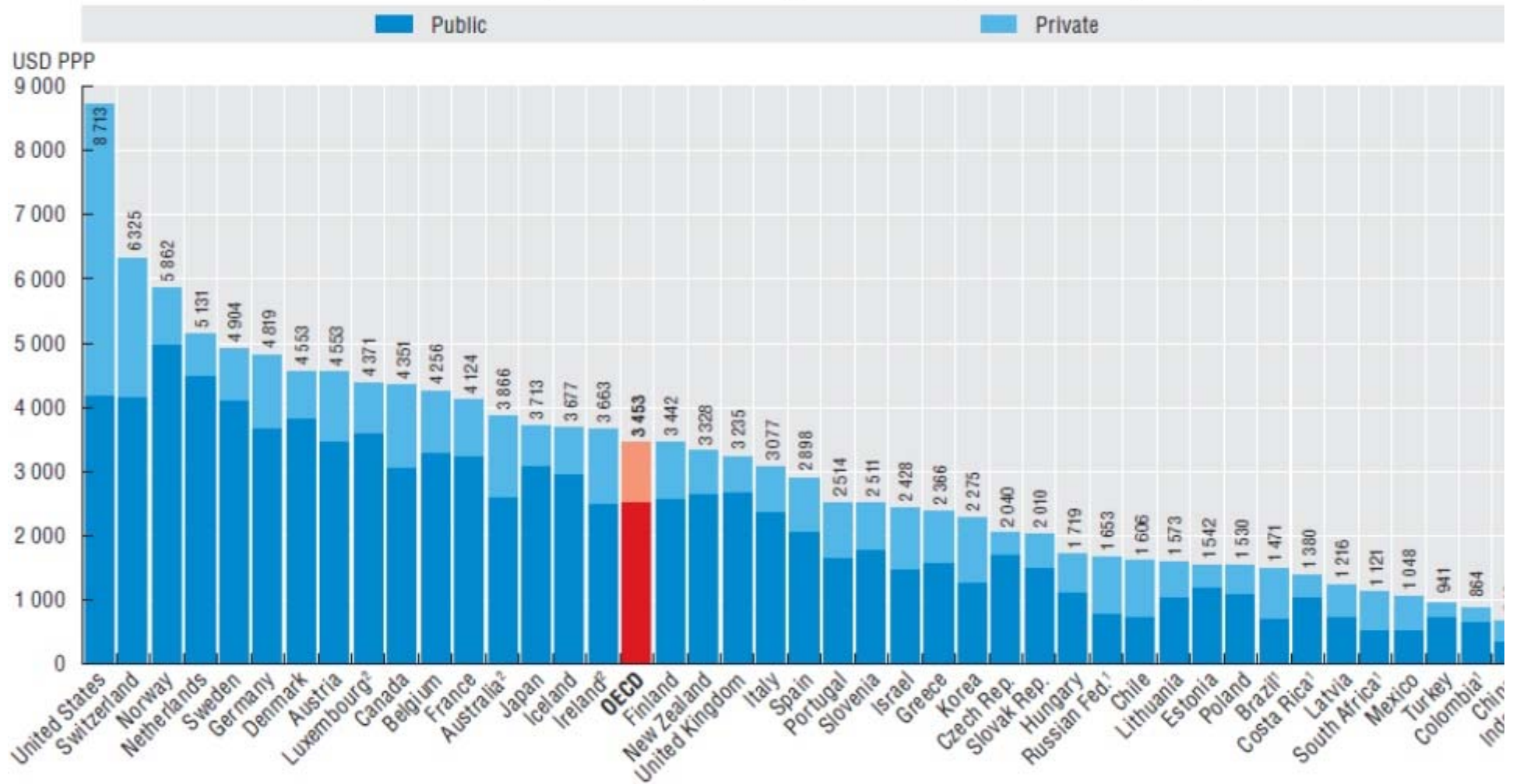
DESAFIOS PARA DISPONIBILIZAÇÃO IDEAL DE SERVIÇOS DE SAÚDE

- ALOCAÇÃO ERRADA DE RECURSOS
 - Ex.: formação de Rhs (especialistas)
- DISTRIBUIÇÃO DESIGUAL DE SERVIÇOS
 - Ex.: áreas rurais
- INEFICIÊNCIA
 - Ex.: programas verticais; redundância; fragmentação; sem coord.
- CUSTOS RAPIDAMENTE CRESCENTES
 - Ex.: Tecnologia de alto custo + Especialistas + FFS = \$\$\$\$\$

Health expenditure per capita varies widely across OECD countries

The United States spends two-and-a-half times the OECD average

Health expenditure per capita, 2013 (or nearest year)

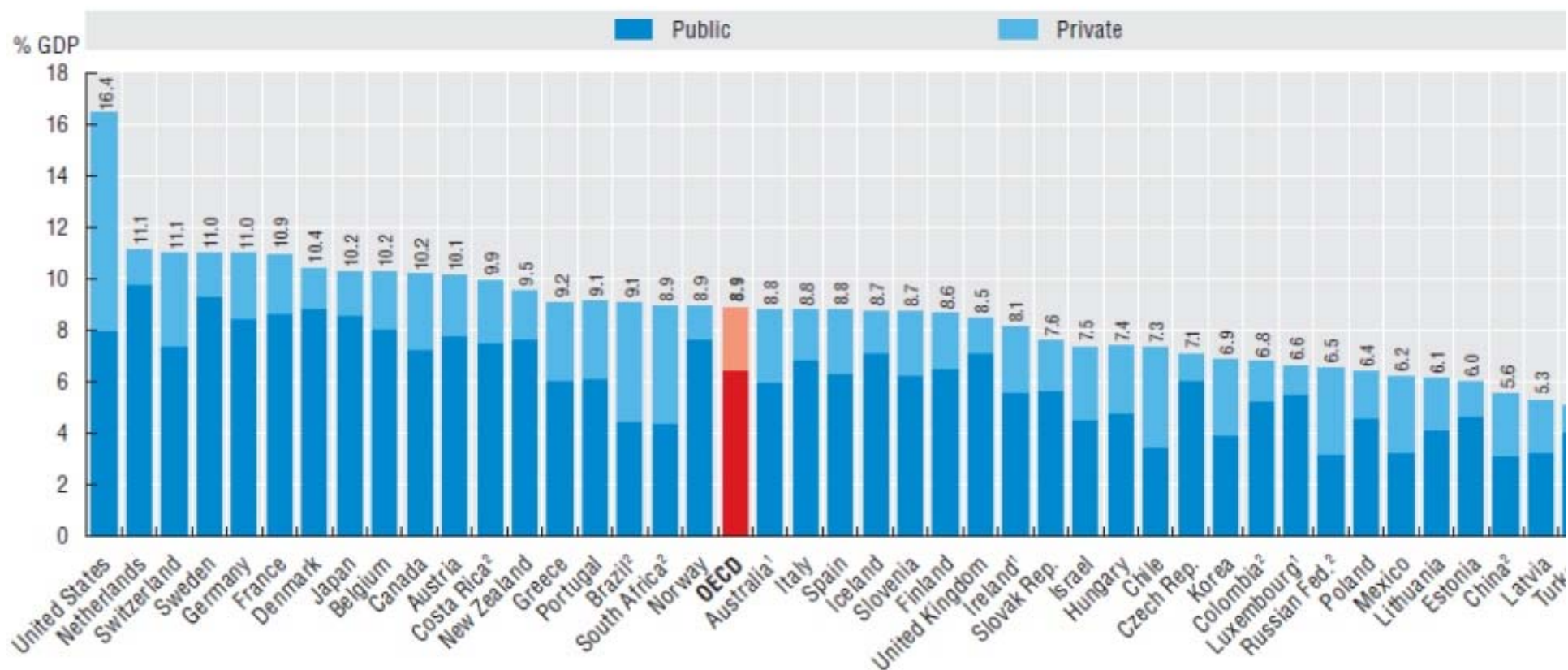


Note: Expenditure excludes investments, unless otherwise stated.

1. Includes investments.
2. Data refers to 2012.

OECD countries allocated 8.9% of their GDP to health in 2013 (excluding investments), ranging from over 16% in the United States to 5-6% in Turkey, Estonia and Mexico

Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2013 (or nearest year)



Note: Excluding investments unless otherwise stated.

1. Data refers to 2012.

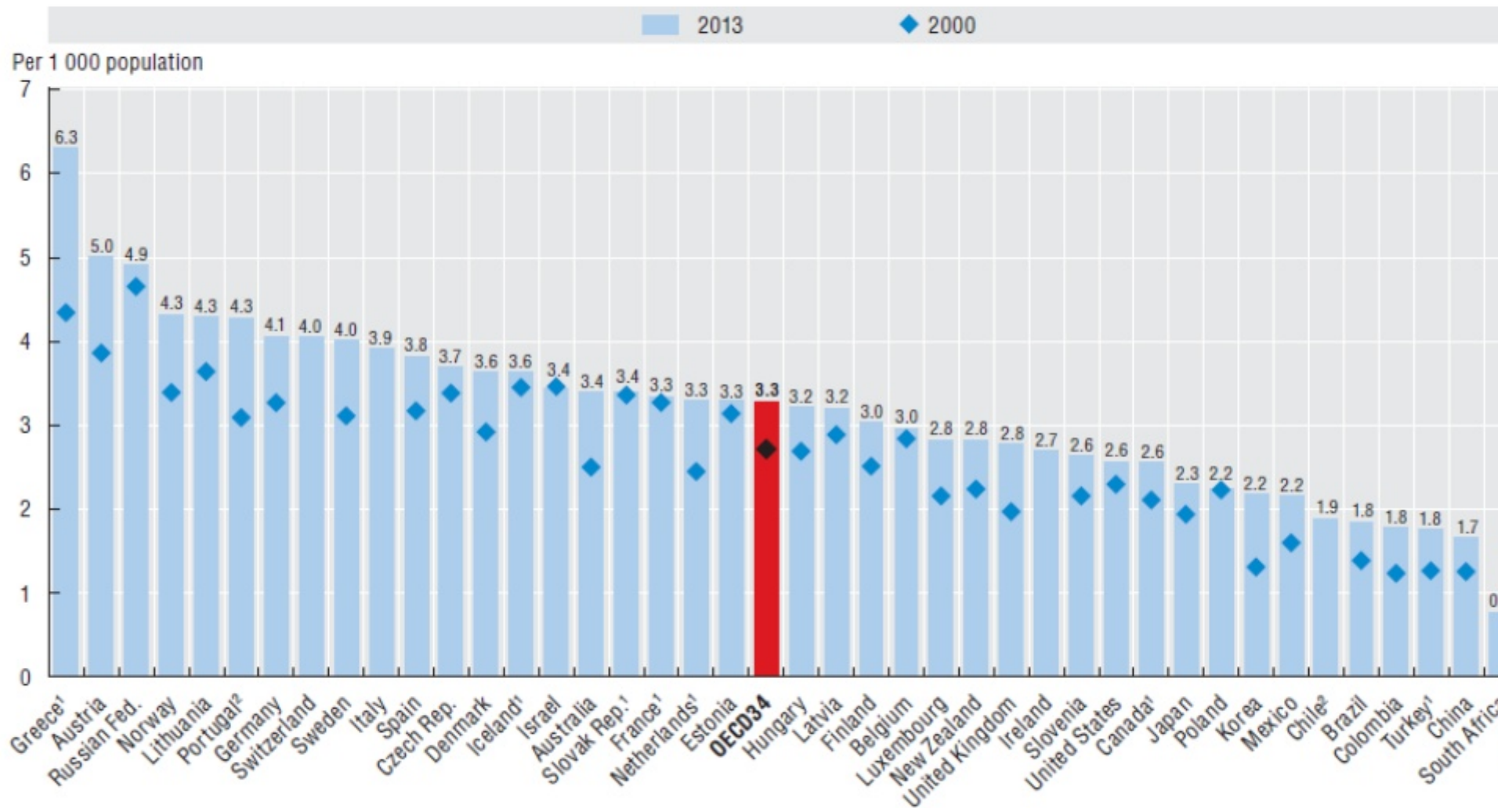
2. Including investments.

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The number of physicians per capita has increased in nearly all OECD countries since 2000

Practising doctors per 1 000 population, 2000 and 2013 (or nearest year)



- TRINIDAD, TC 2016
 image@imgogtmedia@gmail.com
1. Data include not only doctors providing direct care to patients, but also those working in the health sector as managers, educators, researchers etc. (adding another 5-10% of doctors)
 2. Data refer to all doctors licensed to practice (resulting in a large over-estimation of the number of practising doctors in Portugal, of around 31

Evidências da APS e MFC

THE LANCET

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Volume 344(8930) 22 October 1994 pp 1129-1133

Is primary care essential? [Primary Care Tomorrow]

Starfield; Barbara.

Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA (Prof Barbara Starfield MD, MPH)

Primary care is widely perceived to be the backbone of a rational health services system. But is this perception correct? Some see it as an anachronism in the present medical era, denying and delaying the specialist attention to which patients are entitled. When primary care physicians act as "gatekeepers" to specialist services, what is the effect on outcomes? How many general practitioners are needed in a primary-care-oriented system? In this paper I address these and other questions. Let me begin with definitions.

What is primary care?

The conference convened by the World Health Organization at Alma Ata in 1978¹ used 100 words to describe primary care; they included essential, practical, scientifically sound, socially acceptable, universally acceptable, affordable cost, central function and main focus of overall social and economic development, first-level contact, and first elements of a continuing health care process. Serious planning for primary care requires a conceptualisation that is easily and uniformly





2ª EDIÇÃO

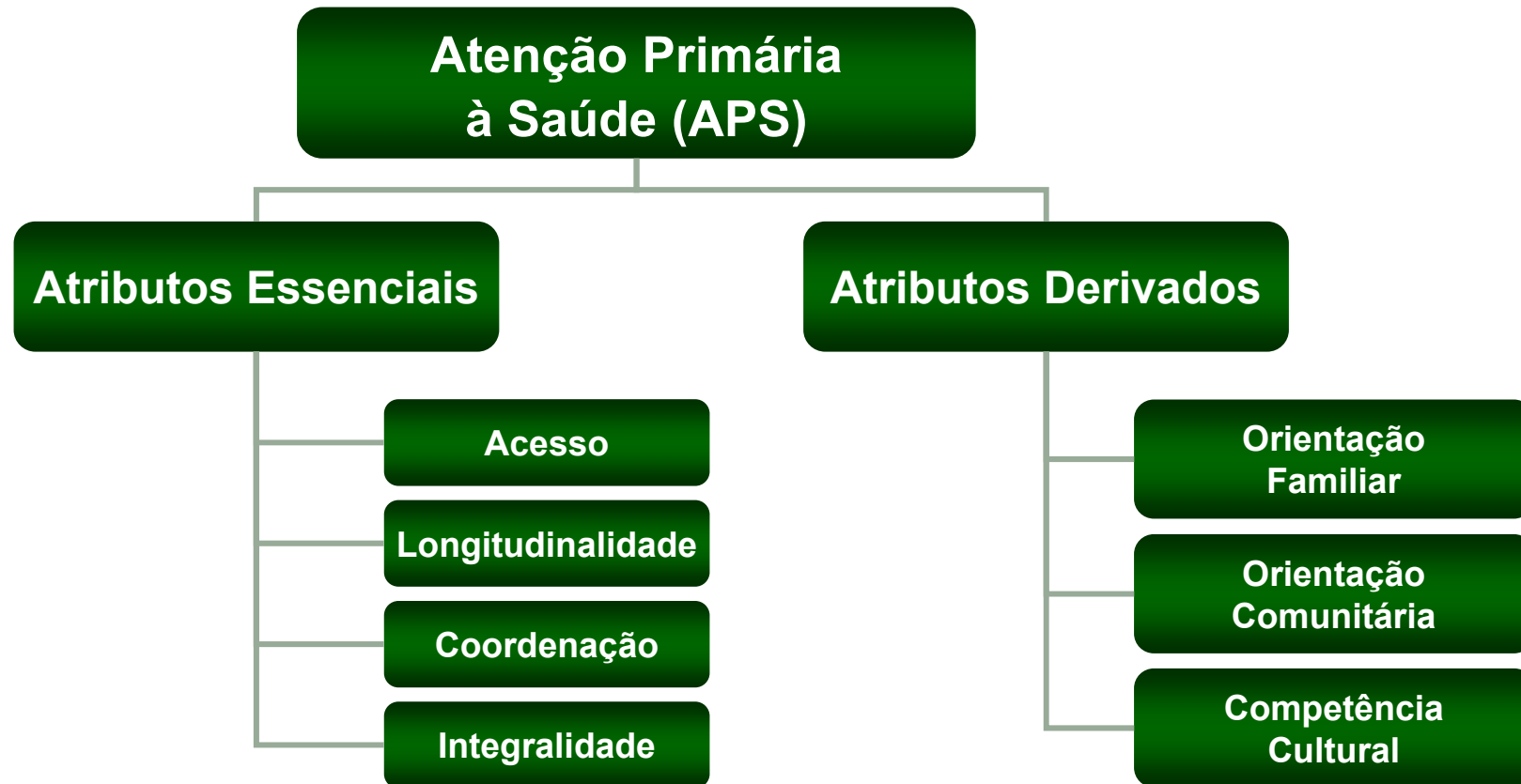
A Contribuição da Medicina de Família e Comunidade para os Sistemas de Saúde

Um guia da Organização Mundial dos Médicos de Família (WONCA)

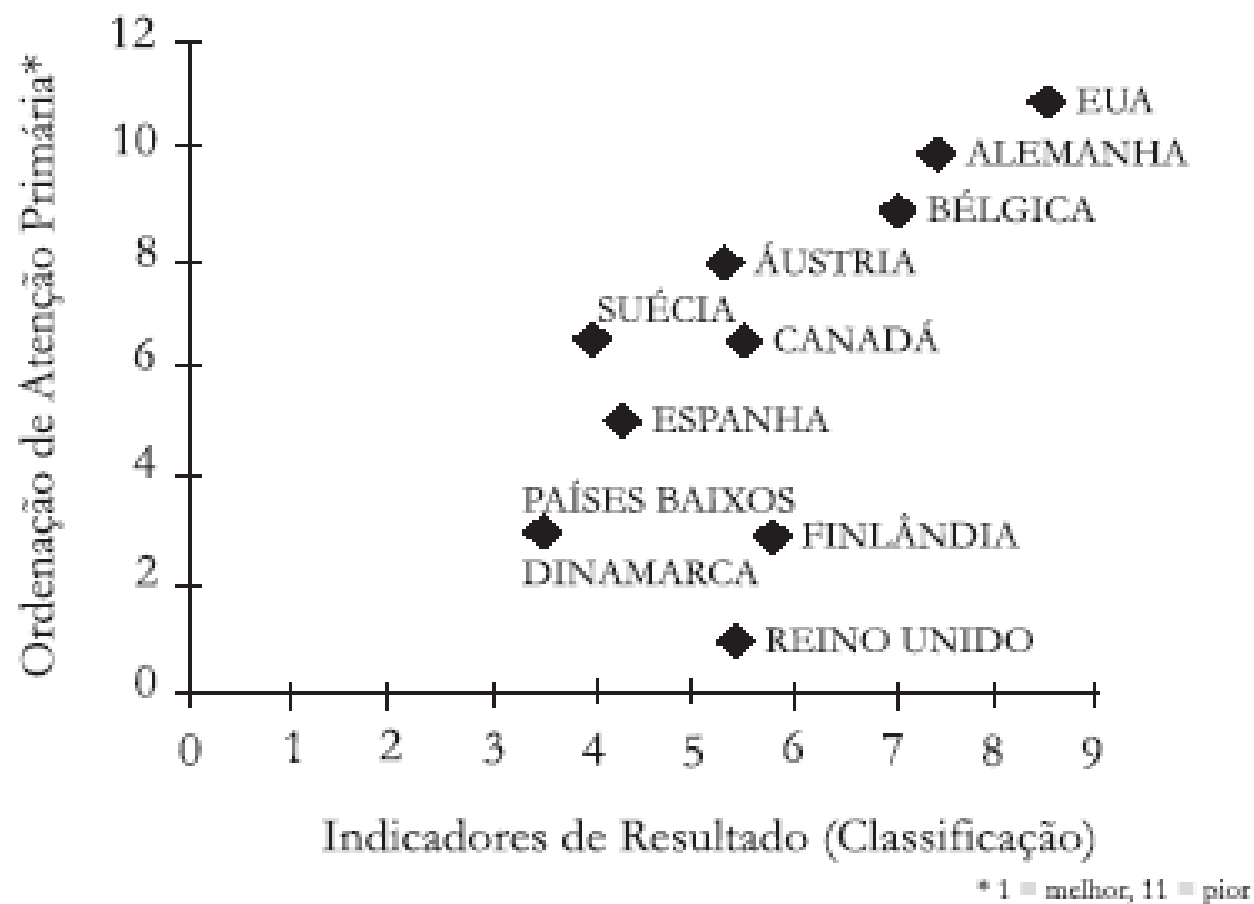


Michael KIDD

ATRIBUTOS DA APS



Relação entre a força da atenção primária e os resultados combinados.



Starfield B. Atenção Primária: equilíbrio entre necessidades de saúde, serviços e tecnologia, 2002.

Histórico no Brasil - APS E MFC

- APS

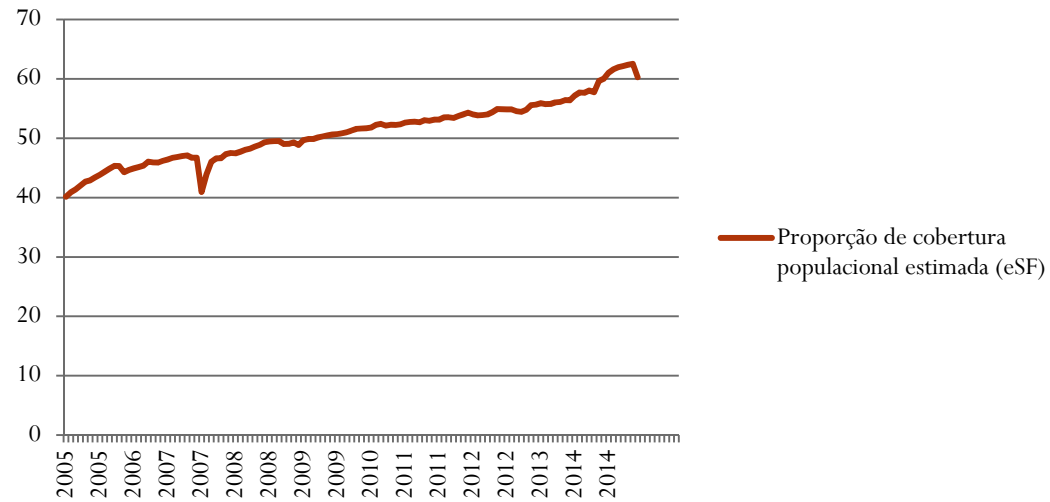
- Experiências de APS 70/80
- SUS, 1988
- PACS, 1991
- ESF, 1994
- Modelo substitutivo, 1998
- PROESF, 2003
- PNAB, 2006-2011
- 2013 - LEI PMM
- 40.000 EQUIPES SF - 65% COBERTURA

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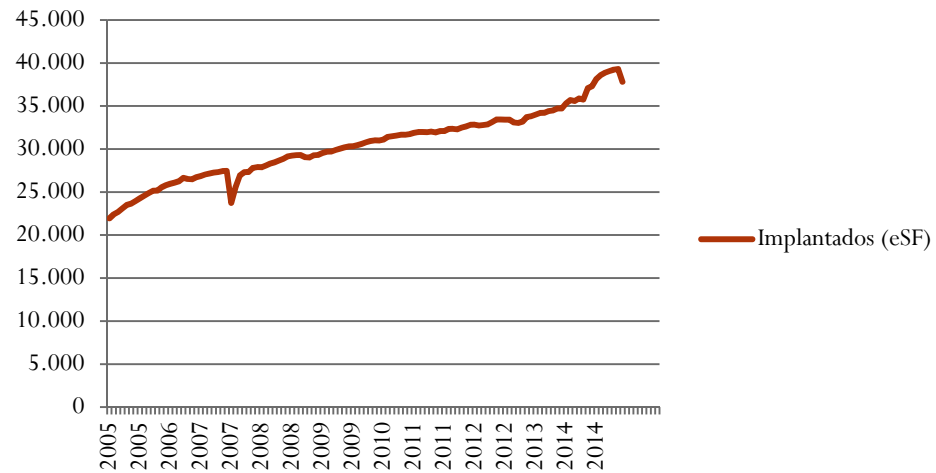
- MGC/MFC

- 70 - PROGRAMAS PIONEIROS
- 81 - CNRM E SBMGC
- ANOS 80 - PROGRAMAS ESTRUTURADOS
- 1986 - CFM
- 13 CONGRESSOS
- 19 TEMFC
- 2016 - 275 PROGRAMAS
- 5000 MFC'S

Proporção de cobertura populacional estimada (eSF)



Implantados (eSF)



Proporção de cobertura populacional estimada (eSF)

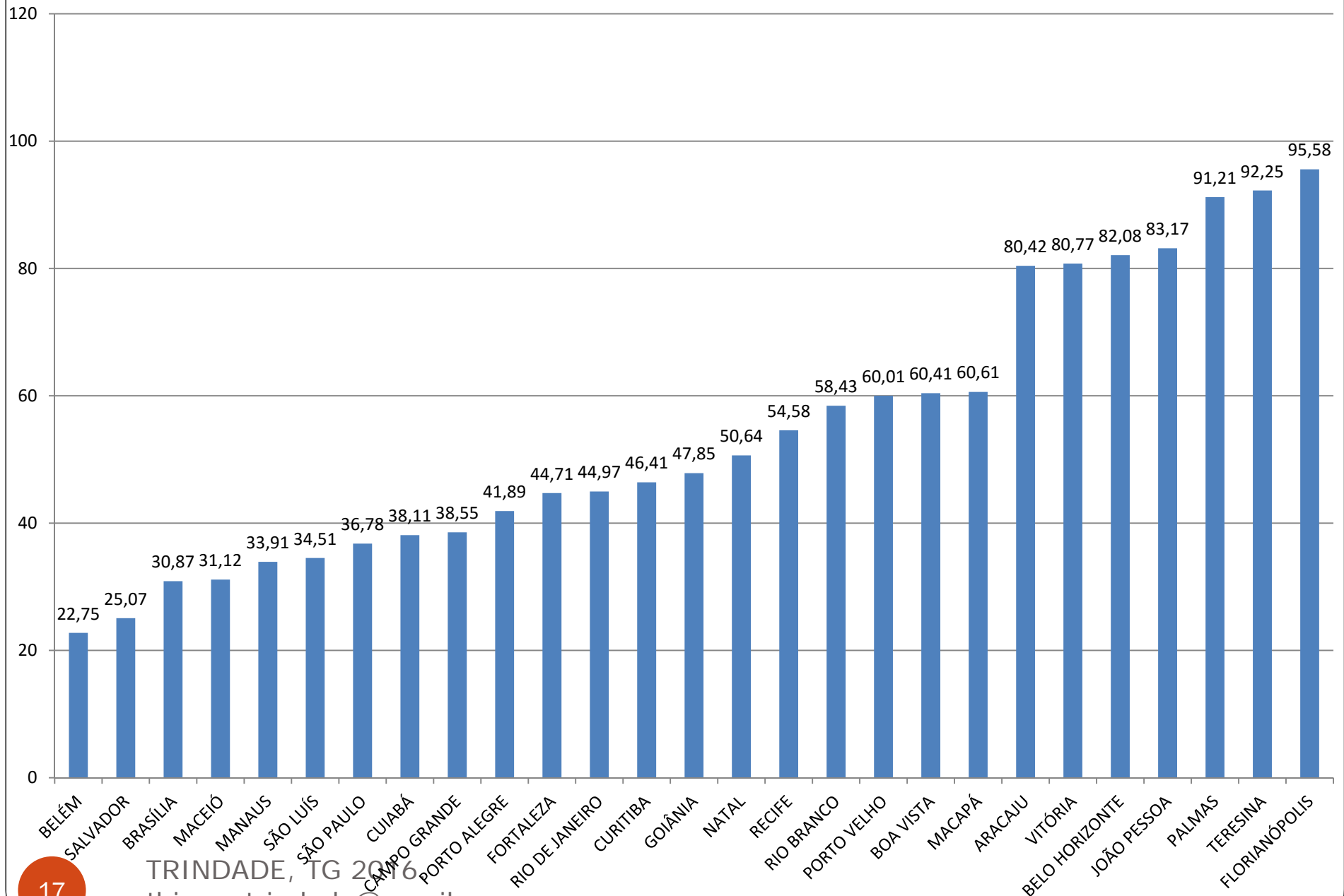


Table 4 Marginal effects of main explanatory variables†

Independent variable	Marginal effects: percentage change in infant mortality associated with a 10% increase in the independent variable‡
Family Health Program (% of population covered)	-4.56** (-5.68 to -3.44)
Water access (% population covered)	-2.92** (-5.01 to -0.84)
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	-1.35** (-2.16 to -0.55)
Female illiteracy (% women >15 years who are illiterate)	16.82** (11.38 to 22.26)
Fertility (mean number children/woman)	1.78** (0.49 to 3.08)
Mean income (in constant R\$)	1.11** (0.37 to 1.85)

95% Confidence intervals errors in parentheses. **Significant ($p < 0.01$). †Based on final model (model 4 from table 2); non-significant variables and fixed effects not shown. ‡Marginal effects evaluated at the mean of all other independent variables (predicted IMR = 37.441).

Primary care and avoidable hospitalizations: evidence from Brazil.
J Ambul Care Manage. 2009

Table 2. Primary care coverage and ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations for women. Fixed effects regressions for Brazilian municipalities, 1998-2002

	Circulatory hospitalizations		Diabetes mellitus hospitalizations		Respiratory hospitalizations	
Coverage of Family Health Program (%)	-0.01 (0.02)	—	-0.02 ^a (0.01)	—	-0.06 ^a (0.02)	—
Community health agents per capita	—	-3.15 ^b (1.22)	—	-0.21 (0.34)	—	-2.10 (1.27)
Constant	114.22 ^b (31.15)	111.50 ^b (31.20)	14.78 (7.72)	15.23 ^a (7.65)	83.57 ^b (28.06)	83.88 ^b (28.11)
Observations	9069	9069	9069	9069	9069	9069
Municipalities	2448	2448	2448	2448	2448	2448
R ² (within)	0.84	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.87	0.87

DESAFIOS GERAIS

- FINANCIAMENTO GLOBAL
- RADICALIZAÇÃO DA ESF – NOVO CICLO
 - PROPORÇÃO POP/EQUIPE
- POLÍTICA DE GESTÃO DE PESSOAS – PCCS
 - EQUIPES
 - FORMAÇÃO E FUNCIONALIDADE – COMPETÊNCIAS
- ESTRUTURA
 - MACRO, INFRA, TI
- REDES DE ATENÇÃO COORDENADAS PELA APS

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Rumos brasileiros...

- Queremos ter uma saúde pública de qualidade para todos?
- Queremos planos de saúde para todos?
- Queremos ter saúde pública e plano para todos?



- **BISMARCK X BEVERIDGE - incompatíveis**
TRINDADE, TG 2016.
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2016 **RIO** 

WONCA

21st WONCA World Conference of Family Doctors

November 2 - 6, 2016

Riocentro Exhibition & Convention Center

Family Medicine
Now, more than ever!



www.wonca2016.com.br